Sciences of Brussels describing the pelvis of Cetacea. He has described and figured the femur and tibia of the Greenland Whale; they are both rudimentary, and somewhat similar to the rudimentary femur observed by Mr. Flower when describing the Finner Whale (*Physalus*).

On a remarkable Form of Pleuronectidæ *from the Mediterranean.* By Dr. Steindachner.

This fish, described under the name of *Apionichthys Ottonis*, has rudimentary, punctiform eyes, a short, fissure-like branchial aperture, and a long pointed caudal fin, into which the dorsal and anal gradually pass. The length of the head is contained $5\frac{1}{2}$ times, the depth of the body $3\frac{1}{2}$ times, and the caudal $4\frac{1}{6}$ times in the total length. On the blind side of the body the ventral is wanting. The lateral line passes through 87–90 scales; the dorsal contains 70–73 and the anal 52–54 rays. On the upper margin of the lower lip there are 16–17 cilia, but only on the eye-bearing side of the head. The nasal orifice on the blind side of the head is dilated into a disk, and lobed.—*Anzeige der Akad. der Wiss. in Wien*, May 22, 1868, p. 120.

On the Antherozoids of the Mosses. By E. Roze.

The author's first investigations on the antherozoids of the Mosses led him to express the opinion that these organs are composed of a biciliated filament with two spiral turns, to which a mass of amylaceous granules adhered, but only during their motility. In the spring of this year he ascertained that these granules, instead of being affixed directly to the spiral, are contained in a hyaline plasmic vesicle, which is attached to the filament by a sort of tangential adhesion.

Under a power of 1500 diameters, this vesicle is clearly discerned, both by its spheroidal outline and by the very brisk molecular movements of its contents. It swells in water immediately after the quiescence of the ciliated spiral; then it suddenly bursts, and the amylaceous granules continue in the liquid the lively molecular trepidation which seems normally, in the vesicle, to coincide with the cessation of the ciliary movement.

Except as regards the existence of this vesicle, the facts previously indicated by the author are by no means modified. From this new fact it appears that the antherozoids of all classes of Cryptogamia present not only an organ of locomotion, but also a vesicular appendage filled with a plasmic liquid suspending either non-analyzable grains or amylaceous granules. This fact was foreseen by M. A. Brongniart. The author's recent observations were made upon the antherozoids of various genera of Polytrichaceæ (*Atrichum*, *Pogonatum*, *Polytrichum*), still contained in their mother cells, and upon the free antherozoids of *Bryum capillare* and *pseudotriquetrum*, *Mnium hornum*, and *Hypnum cupressiforme*.—*Comptes Rendus*, tome lxvi. June 15, 1868, pp. 1222–1223.